## THE IMPERCIMENT PLOT.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT IT.

THE ARTICLES PROPOSED FOR IT.

VOICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Caucus To Be Called After the Recess.

SENATOR MORTON APPREHENSIVE.

Trumbull Does Not Support Grant for Renomination.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14, 1871. The loose use made by the republican party in 1867-8 of the power to impeach a President for democratic party in its extremity. When Mr. Fesnery," and was cursed and railed at for it by almost every republican journal and association not only in Maine, but over the whole Union, he probably, locked retrospectively at the rise and igin of the Johnson trial.

THE LITTLE ORIGIN OF INPEACHMENTS. A notoriety-seeking monacouran, one congress-man Ashley, of Onio (who is now as inimical to ant as he then was to Johnson), familiarized the untry with the subject of impeachment by bringing forward repeatedly resolutions, articles and speeches urging the subject, and he was abetted at first only by a few obscure journals. Believing in marat's maxim, however, that "If you agitate long enough three hundred thousand heads nade to fall," Ashley kept up his hue and cry for the heads of 30,000 Johnson postmasters and 20,000 other Johnson officials. A little precipitate step of the President made Ashley a prophet and a hero, and the costly pageant of the impeachmen trial interrupted a whole session of Congress.

A BIGGER CASE THAN AGAINST JOHNSON. All the articles which the ingenuity of the House and Senate majority, informally advising each Johnson upon were tame and contemptible com pared to the arraignment which could be made for sident Grant. Johnson really was impeached but for one act,

viz.:-the removal of Secretary Stanton and making an ad interim substitute. But this article prove so weak that the strongest vote was polled upon article 11-a hodge-podge article, enumerating new amendments, preventing the execution of the ure of Office act, suspending Stanton and retard fing the army appropriation bill and the operation of acts to regulate the South. This article was voted upon by the suggestion of Senator Williams, of Oregon, to-day made Grant's Attorney General, and he voted for it among thirty-five yeas. The article itself was jointly contrived by Benjamin Butler and Caarles Sumner, the latter advising in the premises before the trial had begun. This article was supported by the following Senators, who would have to vote Grant guitty in order to be constent, and would probably do so:-

OLD IMPEACHMENT VOTES READY FOR NEXT TIME. Corbett, jealous of Williams, his late colleague was not sorry to see aim beaten by Kelly for a second term. Very cold on the administration. Ferry, of Connecticut; has said that Grant is as

ignoramus, and that his St. Domingo scheme only failed to be treasonable because Grant was too dumb to know what freason was. Patterson, of New Hampshire; says he never had

a boy in coilege approximating the stupidity and lorwardness of the President of the United States. Sprague, of Rhode Island; says Grant and his ad ministration are neither amusing nor intelligently

Sumper, says this administration is the most inde cent ever inflicted upon a nation; that its usurpations are as monstrous as its honor and intelligence are insignificant, and that it could not be ma le at example of, even by expelling it, there being no ex-Tipton, says the St. Domingo scheme was more de

serving impeachment than any act of Johnson, and that Grant is unfit to govern the country.

WHAT THE SENATORS THINK OF IMPEACHMENT. The speeches of the other republican Senators of that period are full of sentiments applicable to such articles of impeaciment as might be prepared against Grant. Here are suggestive extracts, taken

from Rives' and Balley's history of the trial:—
Lyman Trumbull.—'Once set the example of impeaching the President for political causes and no luture President with he safe."

EDMUNDS ON PRESIDENTIAL IGNORANCE.
George F. Edmunds.—'Ignorance of the law excuseth no man. The great lesson that all nations must learn at last is that the highest officers ought to be most careful and scruppilous in the observance of the laws. The President's conduct is reconcilable with no hypothesis. This high tribunal of impeachment is the sole and exclusive judge of its own jurisdiction. It ought to be kept open as a great bulwark for the preservation of purity and fidelity in the administration of affairs when undermined by the cuming and corrupt practices of law offenders, or assailed by usurpation or defance. It should teach the maxim of Trajan, that 'kings may be cashiered for misconduct,' impeachment is the great but gentle remedy of the constitution. Our powers we must exercise without lear."

STEWART AND BARLAN ON ABSOLUTISM.

William M. Stewarl.—"The President can make no appointment for any temporary purpose whatever wimout anthority of law. The Senate has the poor privilege of choosing between two instruments of the President. He can have his tools in all the offices if we affirm his authority in this case."

all the offices if we affirm his authority in this case."

James Harian.—"The constitution does not any-

James Harian.—"The constitution does not anywhere conter on the President the authority to make removals, in terms or by necessary implication. The momentum of a flying projectic is greater than the original force from which it derived its motion."

John Sherman.—"Justice is blad to the official station of the respondent. A gross and palpable breach of moral obligation tending to unit an officer for the proper discharge of his office is an impeachable onence. The President has obstructed all the efforts to restore law and civil government to the robel states. This is his great offence."

FERRY AND WILLIAMS ON IMPEACHMENTS.

O. S. Ferry.—"Otherical and James II. were nonest in their ideas of the royal prerogative, but those dieas brought one to the olock and lost the other has crown."

case in their deas of the royal perogative, but these lideas brought one to the block and lost the other his crown."

George H. Whitams.—"I am surprised to find so many helding the opinion that the President is not impeachable for anything that the law does not deciare a crime or a misdemeanor. Suppose he should declare war or borrow monor without nathority of haw. Suppose by drunkenness and debauchery he should become incompetent. The President's official career and example have been to injure, degrade and demoralize the country, and I believe his removal will invigorate the laws."

HEARY WILSON VOTES AYE.

Heary Wilson.—The framers of the constitution well knew the seductive, grasping and aggressive nature of executive power. The President, with his tens of thousands of office-holders, whose compensation amounts to many millions, seeks to defeat the will of the people. The Postmaster General made the shameless declaration that who are the President's bread should support the President's postey."

SUMNER ROARS ON BOORS IN OFFICE.

made the shaneless declaration that who ate the President's bread should support the President's postey."

Sumner Roars on Boors in Office.
Charles Sumner,—'I vote guilty on all the articles. Such vote is its own best defender. God forbid that when called to deal with so great an offender I should affect a coldness which I cannot feel. It is impardonable to higge over words or phrases, in view of the tyrannical pretensions of this offender. Incompetent and dishonest creatures are appointed to office, particularly in the internal revenue. His speeches are in the nature of a criminal exposure of his person. His gauntlet has been sung down in this very chamber. We are told on the plea of good intentions that we must judge the acts of this President as if committed by George Washington. I hand this plea over to contempt. His speeches show him unfit for the official trust he enjoys. A sober man whose conduct suggests drunkenness is as bad as it ho were drunk. His deployable condition is natural, not abnormal. Alas for peace and reconclination postponed, and for the degraded republic."

JUSTIN MORBILL ON PRESENT TAKING.

JUSTIN MORBILL ON PRESENT TAKING.

JUSTIN MORBILL ON PRESENT TAKING.

JUSTIN MORBILL ON PRESENT TAKING. Instance, in the mominations impeach the judgment if not the disterrity of the appointing power. They often appear too evidently extorted in the nature of a projectation. His appointment to office of men supposed corruptly to be putting more money in their pockets than into the public treasury will not permit me to yo, e for his acquittat."

FORKEOV O'S SUMMER'S BERMOYAL PROM COMMITTER.

own acts. Tyrants and usurpers first undermine the faith of the people in their legislators. To vote for the President's acquited will be for me to consent that he shall possess all the departments of this government, and merge into one head ad independent prerogatives.

LOT MORRILL SAYS GENERAL CONDUCT IS IMPRACHABLE.

Lot M. Morrill.—"In judging a Presideat's intent his public record, acts, speeches and policy and the current events of history may properly be considered. The quality of the particular act may be reflected from the body of official reputation and public conduct, good or bad."

The Theorem is a Sandanger.

Thomas W. Tipton.—"The only matter of astonishment is that an Executive so unscrupulous and so defant of co-ordinate power has been allowed so long to dely the people's representatives."

Thomas W. Tipton.—"The people of the United States own the office of Presideat. They bink it: they claim the right to protect it from desceration. All that the President does should be consistent with the exalicul character of the office. Presidents, like liculensants, may be cashiered for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The attempt to drive an American Minister from the public service (Motley) because he approved the public laws is in itself a high crime against the State. To remove a good man frem office and replace him with a bad rian, without any avivoe, is an offence against the public literesus. A President may be impeached for any cause for which a Secretary may be.

James W. Patterson, New Hampshire.—"Power once possessed be soon felt to be a right, and is yielded with rejuctance. Civil war naturally tends to concentrate power in the chief who administers it. The fresident's speeches show not only want of outure, but entire absence of good sense. It is difficult for a ruler who has used for years without wrong the unlimited powers of war to restrict himself on the return of peace to the narrow limits easential to the security of popular rights. If his conviction may impress instability upon our institutions acquirtal may destroy the original adjustment and balance of their powers, and hasten their over throw."

F. T. Freinghuysen.—"The issue is: Where

throw."

FRELINGHUYSEN ON ATREMAN.

F. T. Freinghuysen.—"The issue is: Where lodged the ultimate power of the nation—in man or in the representatives of the pospie; constitution makes helbery and treason and off misdeman or impeacable. The president cannopied the opinion of his attorney General; for no offer that I know of is made to prove that the Autorney General ever officially gave any opinion."

The above were the opinions of prominent men in the Senate upon cases of impeachment, three years

the Senate upon cases of impeachment three years ago. The speeches of memoers of the House, about hundred and fifty altogether, are being over hauled by the advocates of Grant's Impeachment to bring their deliverers up to the mark in this parallel

At an informal gathering of democrats at Welck-er's restaurant in the early part of this week the

er's restaurant in the early part of this week the tollowing articles were suggested, from which to make a selection for impeachment purposes:—

Pirst—Usurpation of the legislative powers of the country by the President in inciting, through the medium of Hamilton Fish, James W. Nye, Cliver P. Morton, Eanrorft Davis and others, the removal of Charles Sumuer from the head of the Committee on Foreign Atalirs; by similar unlawful combinations, and by the abuse of Executive patronage to reward persons serving his purposes, in this respect to degrade Charles Summer in the Senate and slience him there as an active instrument of resistance.

Second—Declaring war against the republic of Hayil by issuing orders to the commanders of naval extremities not provided for by the advice and concurrence of the Senate.

Third—Using extraordinary and unlawful measures to accomplish corruptly the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States and in compel

Third—Using extraordinary and unlawful measures to accomplish corruptly the annexation of 8t. Domingo to the United States and to compet the Senate to sanction said corrupt annexation by means unbecoming the Executive and dangerous to the liberties of the Legislature.

Fourth—Flagtant and frequent abuse of the Executive office in setting a bad example to officials throughout the country in compounding for offices by the acceptance of presents; and gross nepotism in distributing high official places to incompetent and immodest relatives and connections.

Firm—Abusing the trust of the public funds by permitting a coalition of oankers to have the use of the same free of interest, and thereby increasing the dots of the United States without authorization of any bonds should imply nor be attended with any increase whatever in the public debt.

Stath—The debasement of the civil service of the country to an unparalleled extent, and the appointment of persons of infamous character to the most responsible positions.

The management of the State, postal, naval and Indian affairs was also broached as affording topics for articles upon general mismanagement and in-

Schator Lyman Trumbuli says that the reported conversation wherein he affirmed his desire to see Grant re-elected is a thorough fabrication. He never had any conversation of the sort, and such are not his sentiments. Senator Trumbull is at present en-thusiastically supporting the position of Hon. John with General Sheridan and in the matter of the succeeding special message to the Legislature of Illithat portion of Palmer's message which says that "the interference of officers of the army in the affairs the capability of the civil government to afford them needful protection." Trumbuli also commanding the army seems also to have fallen into the dangerous error of supposing that his offi-cial military powers are paramount to the constitu-

Senator Trumbull thinks that the cest basis for a new party is perfect comprehensive and general reform, very much of that sort which followed the overthrow of Tammany Hall. He says that both TRUMBULL ON THE NEW PARTY. parties are impediments to the development of the nation; that they follow the same corrupt practices now and look upon the immense patronage of the State as something to be wheeled and turned to State as something to be wheeled and turned to accomplish re-elections, to influence renominations and to adjust the taxes unequally for the benefit of particular interests, which, in turn, support the party that benefits them. Trumbuil thinks that if the people are ready for such an organization it is entirely probable that it can be promptly brought about. He says that the country, while materially prosperous, is drifting into uses, abuses and errors, which after a few years will be found so perfectly interwoven with our system that they cannot be separated. He says he has never had a colleague in the Senate more congenial than General Logan, and that on these and many other questions they agree perfectly. Logan entertains no high opinion of the administration.

Mr. Trumbull says that all the current talk about his candidacy for President is offensive to him, that ne is far better fitted for the Senate than any place in the government, and he thinks that the Senate is the most dignified, prominent and useful place. He thinks the office of President is made indecent and uncomfortable by the very extent of the patronage its holders have coveted and which they wield. He made this remark:-"If it were not for the disgrace of the thing I would as leave go to the Pentientiary for four years as to the Presidency; for in the one place I would at least have rest, and in the other one stands in the pillory for four years and every disappointed candidate pelts him while he is there." Mr. Trumbull disclaims any feeling but that of kindness towards the President and says that if it were possible for him (Grant) to rise to an appreciation of his high office he would be willing to see him President four years more.

MORTON LOSING NERVE.
Senator Morton, under the guise of perfect confidence in Grant's prospects, has expressed himself un-easily about the general dissatisfaction which exists amongs the makers of pubplic opinion and among the intellectual classes of the country. He is, there fore, using every energy to pass a concurrent resolu-tion for the adjournment of both houses sine die on the third Monday of next May. The business of the country is now so enormous that it will not be possible to accomplish half the work by that time, and Congress has hardly ever been known to adjourn before the middle of July, and it sometimes continues in session until late in August. The haste of Senator Morton to make this year exceptional shows that General Grant lears to have his prospects compromised by errors of legislation or to let Congress grow sere-headed on the subject of his renomination and fight over that theme until the very eve of the convention.

## EX.MARSHAL MURRAY.

In the matter of the prosecutions against Robert Murray for having caused the arrests of Albert W. Paterie and Norman H. Gray while the former was Paterie and Norman H. Gray while the former was holding the office of United States Marshai, in 1861, the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Greene county, where the indictments were jound, having decided to remove the causes to the United States Courts, New York, Samuel G. Courtney, counsel for Mr. Murray, on Thursday flied the papers in the United States Circuit Court of this city, where the trials will shortly take place.

## LUMPS FOR THE LOYALISTS.

THE COURSE HOUSE THE SHEWS TO A PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

Report of theyavathern Claims Combrission.

Names of the Successful and Unsuccessful Claimants end the Amounts Awarded-Old Virginia Gets the Biggest Lump.

The following are the allowances made by the Southern Claims Commission in their report just

Submitted to Congress:—

Thomas J. Alevander, \$1,335; William A. Austin, \$1,535; David Bentford, \$135; Jackson Burleson, \$250; Lewis Orrgile, \$300; Piensant Cargile, \$345; Pendleton Clardy, \$534; David Edwards, \$790; Solomon Wharton, \$108; John B. Kennamer, \$329; Seaborn F. Kennamer, \$322; Mary S. Hogwood, \$213; Eveline W. Robertson, \$240; John T. Lewis, \$120; Jacob Kennemore, \$220; Alexander Meade, \$76; Emanuel Isom, \$384; Benjamin F. Reed, \$535; Philip Vaughan, \$125; Benjamin V. Sanders, \$235; Henoen Lemly, Jr., \$205; Keuben Lemly, Sr., \$205; Henoen Lemly, Sr., \$205; Keuben Lemly, Sr., \$205; Henoen Lemly, Sr., \$205; Thomas W. Steele, \$471; John Grovelee, \$555; Thomas W. Jones, \$791; William S. Isom, \$500; William F. Mosely, \$1,500.

W. B. Comeld, \$205; William Bowlin, \$964; James A. Dibrell, \$1,630; James S. Evans, \$400; Augustine Lawless, \$100; Selomon Winter, \$190; Sampson Moore, \$1,271; Mrs. Martha Ward, \$750.

Eraestine Alberti \$4,505.

\$1,207: Cato Jackson, \$276; Thomas Rhan, \$153; John Yonng, \$256, Zaphnathpaancah Wallis, \$333; M. C. McKay, \$261; Cheisea McCauley, \$655; T. R. Henderson, \$949; Garrett Terrill, \$1,326; William H. Head, \$61; Moses Glaze, \$2,407; James A. Paxson, \$14; G. M. Eastey, \$100; Jacob Weiper, \$160.

H. B. Tibbitus, \$3,844; Marco N. Radovich, \$9,400.

Mississippi.

Madam's Engenia P. Bertinatti, \$11,860; William H. B. Morrow, \$1,380; Julia A. McCaskill, \$125; Mary O. Lane, \$3,230.

William Peace, \$395; Henry C. Lashiee, \$213; Ira Olive, \$96; Williams W. Andrews, \$1,096; John Q. Adams, \$306; Mrs. Malinda Howle, \$490.

Surgeon James Simons, United States Army, \$971.

TENNESSEE.

Amos W. Brannock, \$65; Hiram Britt, \$630; Peyton Blankinship, \$255; James C. Brown, \$161; Thomas Belew, \$175; Captain William Cruicnfield, \$2,384; John K. Clark, \$130; Jacob F. Clark, \$165; Seth H. Chambliss, \$90; Sydney G. Cleveland, \$1,025; Henry Donkers, \$536; C. R. P. Davis, \$969; Nanoy P. Davis, \$999; Thomas Frier, \$165; T. W. Allen, \$196; Frank A. Arnoid, \$714; Albert Sherman, \$160; Daniel Stamps, \$150; Baxter M. Poor, \$180; James Millinger, \$2,000; Blackmore H. Mayo, \$125; Robert C. Borr, \$166; B. P. McCrary, \$720; Nancy Laughlin, \$427; Elias Websler, \$126; William Youff, \$610; Ellen McDonaid, \$150; Rev. James M. Pendleton, \$871; Isase Harlan, \$120; United States, \$230; John B. Laycock, \$110; William Youff, \$610; Ellen McDonaid, \$150; Rev. James M. Pendleton, \$871; Isase Harlan, \$120; W. G. Hartman, \$130; G. W. Humble, \$320; Jacob Humble, \$220; Elimand Rnowles, \$380; John B. Laycock, \$110; William W. Wyle, \$117; John P. Philer, \$125; Elijah Wiggins, \$150; Daniel Jones, \$285; W. W. Porter, \$55; Arthur O'Nell, \$250.

J. W. Flanagan, United States Senator, \$355; Artemus H. Brown, \$42,507.

J. W. Fianagan, United States Senator, \$355; Artemus H. Brown, \$42,597.

John T. Armstrong, \$154; Armstrong Family, of Petersburg, \$9,500; Samuel Anderson, \$250; George Ward, \$176; Richard Southern, \$2,062; John O'Brien, \$170; Harries Tennent, \$455; James M. Walker, \$303; Robert Hamilton, \$1,845; Bouert Vandenbergh, \$4,115; Marry Jane Lattle, \$7,646; Levi Parker, \$274; George O. Wunder, \$3,020; Joseph Nichols, \$381; D. M. & J. R. Mutersbaugh, \$3,118; Manasses Presbyterian Church, \$450; John R. Garrison, \$517; H. McWilliams, \$55; Caroline Heater, \$5,165; Joseph W. Kay, \$778; William Wirts, \$413; Miton Schooler, \$65; G. F. M. Walters, \$1,524; Joel E. Parr, \$1,071; Joseph Pierpont, \$336; Zalmon Richards, \$1,902; P. & P. Sewell, \$797; John T. Patton, \$1,040; Harriet Lamb, \$59; William H. Monch, \$111; James O. C. Haskins, \$200; Eliza & James Gibson, \$1,247; Lambert C. Page, \$349; Edward Raines, \$400; John Zigler, \$225; T. J. Peacock, \$76; R. F. Hoberts, \$856; H. O. & Lorenzo Thomas, \$0,500; H./W. Throckmorton, \$5,100; Sir Lancelot Karner & Josaha Malard, \$3,106; Oliver Hodges, \$695; James Larry, \$503; James Nokes, \$2,007; Lewis P. Griffith, \$908; Benjamia Perion, \$420; William Virtz, \$120; Mrs. Sarah King, \$277; John F. Newton, \$1,100; John Kealy, \$240; A. Henry Ives, \$948; Robert Gunnell, \$1,058; John H. Tucker, \$1,598; Louisa Kearney, \$2,030; Fred August Schneider, \$1,445; David Manadeld, \$501; Samuel Kilne, \$397; John F. Webo, \$390; Elias Good, \$509; Benjamin Watts, \$200; Richard Tynes, \$310; Renjamin Turner, \$320; John Staford, \$195; John T. Giobs, \$300; William Pugh, \$370; Exum White, \$500; David White, \$400; J. J. Martin, \$765; William R. Topping, \$163; William H. Timberlake, \$975; Riley Jones, \$300; James Mils, \$100; James F. Purdy, \$2,873; Margaret G. Lee's herrs, \$13,467; William Valters, \$235; Thomas Jones, \$232; William R. Topping, \$153; William H. Timberlake, \$975; Riley Jones, \$300; James Mills, \$100; James P. Purdy, \$2,873; Margarot G. Lec's heirs. \$13,467; William Waiters, \$235; Thomas Jones, \$232; C. L. Hollingsworth, \$43; Hon. Lewis, McKenzie, \$3,162; John J. Hall, \$625; John Henson, \$125; Nathan Webster, \$2,231; Richard L. Patterson, \$9,705; Henry White, \$120; Matthew Tisdale, \$250; Marcus Pearl, \$315; Jacob Turner, \$125; Rev. Hiram W. Reid, \$116; George W. Mitchell, \$764; Benjamin J. Grubb, \$2,756; Setn and Cyrus Gborn, \$1,29; William Sagar, \$1,748; Robert S. Lacy, \$219; Virginia Scott, \$1,952; Maivina A. G. Hayes, \$1,263; Reuben Ives, \$180; William Marcy, \$942; Lewis Tresler, \$202; John G. Sibley, \$500; Jason Ekeeter, \$150; David L. Finch, \$1,180; Charles E. French, \$1,302; David Fultz, \$1,895; Gustavus Fritter, \$143; Arinur Foreman, \$400; Samuel Fish, \$338; Joshus Foulk, \$150; William Ferris, \$407; Richard Foreman, \$200; Isalah Farley, \$138; Joshus Foulk, \$150; William Ferris, \$407; Richard Foreman, \$200; Isalah Farley, \$18; Husan A. Davis, \$1,449; Levi Demling, \$496; Henry Dane, \$219; Samuel Etherlidge, \$330; William & Robert Elliott, \$55; Joseph M. Kline, \$275; Oliver Chamberlain, \$69; Thomas Cook, \$202; Marths A. Clark, \$315; A. W. F. Carlin, \$455; Richard Countshank, \$625; Oliver Cox, \$460; Nelson Conner, \$556; Susan T. Cruit, \$3,410; Virgil P. Corbett, \$3,222; George Corprew, \$580; John Coleman, \$175; Ebriaim Clark, \$1,302; H. D. & B. T. Carpenter, \$2,537; Hiram Cockrell, \$238; Francis Bailey, \$179; Ambrose Cock, Jr., \$263; Ambrose Cock, St., \$620; Terrill Bradley, \$281; Temple G. Bluni, \$900; George Brice, \$219; Lewis Bailey, \$120; Mrs. M. W. Bodine, \$425; Samuel Burch, \$1,307; Thomas Bowser, \$130; Dosph Bailwin, \$522; Mrs. M. W. Bodine, \$425; Samuel Burch, \$1,307; Thomas Bowser, \$130; Dosph Bailwin, \$525; Mrs. M. W. Bodine, \$425; Samuel Burch, \$1,307; Thomas Bowser, \$130; Daniel H. Harrett, \$416; William Beckett, \$450; Randolph Birch, \$301; George Bavilea, \$670; William Jr. (200; Christian Myers, \$135;

The following claims are wholly rejected, on the various grounds of disloyalty, want of proof of loyalty or facts, and want of jurisdiction by the Commissioners over the subject matter of the

John Upchurch, William Sheiton, John W. Wright, Gentry Smith, Laxon Rash, Joseph Morgan, Andrew J. Huggins, Mrs. Naomi S. Peters, Francis A. Owen, Glies Hudspeth, Uriah Hardiman, J. C. McCinskey, Thomas J. Wales, John M. Pianagan, Jacob Coulson, Benry H. Coulson, William O. Rails, Caroline Mc-Cray.

Henry H. Coulson, William O. Ralis, Caroline McCray.

ARKANSAS.

Peter Klaine, Mrs. Anna Ward.

Georgia.

Henry Freeman, William L. Fambro, John S. Daniels, Wiley J. Davis, Josiah Chambers, William M. Colifer, Thomas Clements, Rouert N. Colner, A. J. Copeland, William F. Brown, Reuben W. Balock, Jackson Bush, Mary Boyd, William C. Battle, Augustus H. Arnold, Sarah A. Andrews, Joseph E. Allston, Lewis A. Kugler, Thomas Scarborough, Samuel Miller, William O'Dell, F. H. Nichols, Thomas E. Rose, Anna Willis, Carey H. Smith, Littleton R. Vaughan, Patience Pringle, Annie L. Morris, Ezekiel R. Hamil, Stirling Gibson's estate, Levi Smith, Henry S. Riviere, John W. Henderson, Elijah Lassiter, Martha Stephenson, John Taylor, Anderton W. Stanford, William J. Willis, Miles J. Smith, Isaac A. Haynes, James W. Wilkinson, Samuel M. hurphy, William Hardcasile, John Lewis, Chester Holland, Hastings A. Johnsey, Simon N. Stollings, James M. Mayo, Joshua Keadle, Reuben H. J. Garlang F. Mathews, Robert M. Jackson, John S. Jackson, James M. Middlebrook, Samuel H. Wallace, David Williord, Thomas While, Archibald M. Smith, Mailada Persons, Elizabeth Harding, John Taylor, Wesley F. Smith, Mrs. B. A. Head, Mariha W. Holloway, Thomas R. Riviere, John M. Richardson, C. C. Hightower, John H. Gardiner, John K. Rais, Elizabeth A. Porch, Elizabeth Robson, Stephen Foster, Mary Wellmaker,

Hannah D. Hine. LOUISIANA.

David Dean, J. G Campbell, Susan Barefield, Pat-ick Sheehan, John Gardner, James J. Vance, Fres-

David Dean, J. G. Campbell, James J. Vance, Freston A. Horu, armistend Burwell.

John H. Phifer, Kearney Upchurch, T. B. Smith, R. T. Norris, James H. Rhoues, Daniel Gooch, George A. Holt, Martha Jones, A. M. Neison, M. P. Stone, James Gower, Anderson Genn, Willaford Upchurch, Ambrose Overbaugh, Arthur J. Hill, David H. Gardner, Thomas Womble, Miss N. G. Stewart, James M. Bell, William H. Benneu, T. T.

Philip Epstein, M. W. Vennisz.

Philip Eps'ein, M. W. Venning.

TENNESSEE.

C. A. Behn, S. H. Brandon, Samuel H. Bennett, Armand Childers, Robert Campbell, Mary L. Cullibertson, William Fisher, William T. Austin, George Sheiton, Margaret E. Smith, William V. McMahon, Perry McNeal, Paymaster J. George Harris, United States Navy: James Millenger, Myer R. Myers, Albert S. Hall, Benjamin Wyatt, Ephraim Langley, Benjamin F. Locke, John B. Riley, Louiss M. Gay, Uatharine O'Conner, Robert H. Hall, James A. Henry, G. W. Humble, W. J. Keatum, E. J. Kyle, Robert Kéyser, Joseph W. McCall, En P. McGill, J. T. Sampson, William Robinson, Kitzabeth Tool, Susan Lowry, Ananias Schooler, James B. Bowman, John H. McGaughy, William Sims, L. Y. Bledsoe.

Goen W. Plummer.

Patterson Allen, William Bayne, Massena Reazely, Heary A. Bartley, John R. Bigelow, John C. Brawaer, James Bowers, William Bull, Urtan Byrd, J. H. Bowles, Isaac Bul er, Senjamin Childrey, Joseph Click, Isaac Codman, John N. Crousel, Francis R. Dodison, Thomas K. Pavis, John Davis, E. T. Davis, Jonas Early, S. P. Fisher, James Frendly, William T. Fauber, Henry Frank, Noah Flory, Joseph Flory, George H. Southall, Anna Perry, John Davis, John H. Harrison, Peter Nair, Joseph F. Neswander, Henry Smiteman, Joseph Wampler, David W. Garber, Joseph F. Kline, John D. Miller, John Warber, Jones Shmake, Abram Morrell, Jacob Good, Robert L. Martin, Daniel J. Updike, Benjamin A. Vance, John N. Galewood, John C. Neavulle, William Lowe, Joet Mann, Emity J. Grover, Abram Lavell, William H. Newman, Louis Von Hoffman, S. D. Fisher, Mason Shipman, Peyton L. Thomas, Thaddeus Higgins, Samuel Zigler, Samuel Garber, Mrs. P. L. Shepard, Jackson Showafter, William H. Rowland, Amelia McOray.

THE ANGLGRANT WAR.

har. One of the "Disappointed" Pansylvaplans Arista to Explain Letter from Colonel A. K. McClure.

> PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1871. The following letter, in answer to an editorial ce-cently published in the Germantown Telegraph, has been written by Colonel A. K. McClure, an advance copy of which is furnished for the HERALD. It will appear in the Philadeiphia papers simultaneously with its publication in the BERALD. It is important as indicating McClure's position in the anti-Grant war, and will be read with interest by politicians of both sides. Colonel McClure is Curtin's right hand

> man in Pennsylvania, and this letter may be accepted as the key note of the music in store in

inclaiment of the decrement of the seculiary ended public opinion. The republican party is the party of liberal and pattrotte procress. It has its wisely constituted tricumals to declae upon its candidates and its poincy, and thus define the duty of all. Until the supreme authority of the organization is invoked to reconcile its conficiting views and preferences the utmost freedom of conviction and expression as to both men and measures has heretofore been claimed and conceded as the preferences the utmost freedom of conviction and expression as to both men and measures has heretofore been claimed and conceded as the preference of the fundation of the control of the control of the most significant and dangerous signs of the times—dangerous to the republican party, and therefore dangerous to the country. The administration, chosen by the republican organization, that resents houset republican council and criticism, betrays palpable weakness or proclaims its power and purpose to defy the popular judgment, and either is a crime against the nation. Under our government men indical positions, from the highest to the lowest, are but the servants, not the masters of the people of the country of the party deciders me to the more competent, and at least equally ratiful, in the first civil office of the government, and I believe that they would much better maintain the unity and purity of the organization. Believing it, I deem it my right and my duty to say so. When the accepted authority of the party deciders me to be mistaken i can cheerfully defer to it. The republican party in the party deciders me to be mistaken in an cheme, why is the cry for reform not silenced? It comes from our own long-torbearing people, and not from the enemy, and it arraigns republican, not democratic mismulations, and from swarms of arrogant and undersome the country, for relief from oppressive the party in the state of the suppose of this city, as with one voice, to save private property and public credit. These are not the complaints of di

At half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon Jacob Nedethaur, aged sixteen, of 138 Essex street, fell from the third story of 148 Attorney street, and was instantly killed. The Coroner has been notified, and will hold an inquest to dayMRS. WHARTON.

Tenth Day's Proceedings of This Alexandrian Investigation.

Sympathy of the Strong Minded of Baltimore.

What is Supposed to Have Been the Fatal Dose.

Searching Teatlmony of the Man Who Gave

Auxiety of the Accused to Procure Ease for General Ketchum.

HOW THE EFFORTS SUCCEEDED.

A Poser for Van Ness, the Alleged Victim No. 2.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Dec. 14, 1871.

These were this morning, when the Court was called for the tenth day's proceedings in the important case of Mrs. E. G. Wharton, now on trial for the murder of General Ketchum, no new surround ings worthy of special mention. The prisoner and er daughter came in the court room as usual a few minutes before ten o'clock, accompanied by their friends, Mrs. and Miss Neilson, Mrs. Nugent and the counsel for the defence. There was the same air of deep and earnest sorrow, both in manner and dress, on the part of both the prisoner and her daughter, notice be in good health. At five minutes before ten o'clock Chief Justice Miller and the two associate justices came in and took their seats, and at precisely ten o'clock, directed the orier to call the Court. The counsel for both prosecution and de-fence were all in their places, and the officers of the Court were all present. The crowd within the court room was fully as great as on any preceding day of the trial, and the countenances of many gentlemen of political and social prominence were noticeable among the number. Eleganity dressed ladies formed a good part of the audience and seemed greatly interested in the proceedings. Within the bar were seated a number of prominent naval offi-cers from the Academy and vessels lying here, and General Bryce, Paymaster General and brothercounsel for the prosecution, prompting them in the examination of witnesses.

After the regular morning preliminaries Chief Justice Miller directed the counsel to proceed with the case, and Attorney General Syster directed the Mr. Snowden testified to—Am acquainted with Mrs. Wharton; I met her first last spring, and afterwards General Ketchum personaliy; I saw him on Saturday, the 24th of June, on the 4:10 P. M. Washand my attention was attracted to two persons, a lady and gentleman, who I afterwards found out to the train at Camdon station I took the same street car, and noticed that they got out at Biddle street; General Ketchum appeared well; I judged so from his manner of conversation with Mrs. Unubb, which was cheerful; next saw Mrs. Chubb at Mrs. Wharwas then introduced to Mrs. Chubb, and recognized her as being the lady I saw on the train; I next saw General Ketchum on Wednesday, the 2stn of June, at about tweive o'clock; I was summoned from the room of a sick friend by Mrs. Wharton, and asked o go to the room of General Ketchum, as he had shown a disposition to get up; just as I was starting to go up Dr. Williams appeared, and she also asked him to go up to General Ketchum's room; I followed Dr. Williams up out remained outside, as I had a delicacy about entering-as I had not been there before-

the room at ten or fifteen minutes after one, and did not see the spoon or cup again.

The A little for other or street or strout.

I heard Mrs. Whatien say—I think it was Tues day—she was going to give General Ketchum some brown atout, whereupon Colonel Loney suggestee that she put some nutmeg in it; hirs. Whation sake and did not think he would take it with anything it, but she would try it; she said Dr. Williams sais porter or brown stout would not be injurious to him I left General Ketchum's bedsule at about, indi-pas two P. M.; I was present when Dr. Williams administered chioroform to General ketchum, and his sufferings were very intense, judging from his counts nance and actions: I was also present when the chioroform had been administered; when Dr. Williams introduced the spoon into General Ketchum mouth he Ciutched it with such force as to start the left iront tooth from its socket and make it bleed.

Mr. Showden was then handed to the deduced or orces-examination, which was conducted by Mr.

Ketchum?
WITNESS—I did.
Mr. STEELE—Why did you not state this jury when you were asked about the matter Attorney General?
WITNESS—It escaped my memory.
Redirect examination.

Mr. STEELS—Way did you not state this jury when you were asked about the matter b. Attorney General?

Witness—it escaped my memory.

Redirect examination.

Attorney General Syestre—You have been asked when you added tartar emeta to the yellow jessemine in making your experiments whether or not it produced the same color as the medicine giveyou by Mrs. Wharton. What, sir, was the result when you added landanum to that mixture?

Witness—The experiments were conducted or landanum to the yellow jessemine and tarted emeticat that time, and it produced a browning mixture, with a slight leaden color.

EUGENE VAN NESS CREATES A SENATION.

Mr. Eugene van Ness was next called for the prosecution. When his name was mentioned them was quite a stir in the court room, and when a stepped from the crowd to the clerk's desk to take the cath every eye was fixed upon him with such a steady gaze that it seemed to cause him great each barrassment. It will be remembered that his got theman is the principal clerk in the promined banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, of has been, since Mrs. Wharton's husband's deather confidential business agent, and on terms the closest linimacy with her family. She is charge with actempting to coson him, and her trial upon this charge will take place as soon as this one if what the promined banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons, of has been, since Mrs. Wharton's husband's deather confidential business agent, and on terms the closest linimacy with her family. She is charge with a steady promise to the same composed and her trial upon this charge will take place as soon as this one if standing a moment became composed and pave he standing a moment became composed and gave he will be seen an intimony in a clear and distinct tone of voice. How will be provided the stand.

At twenty minutes after twelve o'clock Attorned each place has a will have a stand.

At wenty minutes after twelve o'clock Attorned enersity ster began the examination.

A posen for the will be seen an intimate friend as the condi

state for what purpose he seeks to oner the evidence.

Attorney General Systen—We offer the evidence to prove that in Airs. Whatton's house, during to confinement of General Ketchum, there was tark emetic, and that it was being administered also this vitness, and we claim that it is admissible of the following grounds:—First, because the Stahas the right to prove the fact that tarkar emetwas in that house, and the law does not confine the State to the mode, manner or channels by which that evidence shall be communicated to the justice of the mode, manner or channels by which that evidence shall be communicated to the justice of an directed her attention to the poisoning as a second, to show that Airs. Wanton had knowledged in an directed her attention to the poisoning as faited properties of that particular drug; third, showing the identity of symptoms as explained the identity of producing causes in the two case of this witness and General Ketchum.

Mr. Haynes, for the defence then began the amont against the admissibility of the evidence suming about a half hour's time in its considering who occupied about the same time as did his of league in citing authorities and presenting his arment.

Mr. Exvella, for the prosecution, followed

ment.

Mr. ERVELL, for the prosecution, followed like Thomas, contending that the evidence was admissible, and made an able argument in support of its proposition. Attorney General Syster close the argument at three o'clock in rayb of the admissibility of the evidence an address to the Court of an hour's duration, o uncommon force and power, when Chief Justle Miller directed the adjournment of the Court unit to-morrow morning at ten o'clock, when Mr. Stee, will conclude the argument against the armissibility of the evidence, and the question will go the Court for its decision, which will be looked for with great inherest, for it the evidence is

It is hardly possible that the prosecution will close its case before Saturday and the defeace will not probably begin its evidence until Monday.

THE POPE REPUDIATING RECONCILIATION

opened the Italian Parliament in Rome, the received three deputations at the Vatican. Presented the Romans, the other the Roman 7: and a third was a deputation of strangers.

addresses were presented to His Holiness.

was a protest against the present state of thir was less than the present state of the which the following is an extract:-

which the following is an extract:—

The destiny of the Church is to be incessanit—
secuted, and yet to triumph always. Even—Piggetha, at the moment when Jesus expired on the
cross, several of His executioners descended from
the mountain repentant and converted. Later on
the Church triumphed over persecutions by the
blood of her martyrs and her believers. At present
the persecution is more dangerous than ever, because it is more general. It is not only intended to
secure the triumph of unimportant heresies, but to
desiroy the whole religion.

Here the Pope enjoined the faithful to raily rotate
the Holy See, and expressed his loy at the religions.

the Holy See, and expressed his joy at the religion movement which makes itself felt everywhere. B.

movement which makes liseif felt everywhere. H. then exclaimed:—
They talk of reconciliation, and they go so far at to expose to public view pictures representing such reconciliation. Reconciliation is impossible between Jesus and Behal, between light and darkness between truth and lie. May Almighty God give Hisvicar the necessary strength to resist, even at the risk of his life, and to maintain to the end the truth of which he is the guardian.

This speech was made with great warmin and produced a profound impression on the beautiful.

produced a profound impression on the hearers.
On the same day the police confiscated all the journals which reported the addresses and the speece

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT PASSAIC VILLA

Mesars. Alfred Speer, Albert Comstock and J. G. Greenough were alighting from a train from New York, about nine o'clock on Wednesday night, when without knowing it, they jumped upon the east ward track in front of an express train. The three gentlemen attempted to save themselves by jumping from the track, but Mr. Comstock succeeded alone in escaping unhurt. Mesars, Speer and Greenough were ooth struck by the locomotive and hurled between the two tracks, narrowly escaping the wheels of the express train. They were both badly injured internally and severely bruised. Mr. Speer had two of his rios broken, and Mr. Greenough had several ribs and his arm broken and skull tractured. Mr. Speer was several times thought to edying, but was still alive last evening although, is a precarlous condition, Messrs. Alfred Speer, Albert Comstock and J. G.

## MELANCHOLY DEATH IN HOBOKEN.

At a late hour on Wednesday night John Brown at a late hour on Wednesday night John Brownresiding in Meadew street, near Third, died after
lingering in great torture, from the effects of a fansustained on sunday evening. He mid invite,
several friends to his home to pass the evenithed
with his family on the occasion of the birth of
son. As he was going down stairs he though
lessly stepped where there was no rail to preve a
ne from failing. He missed his footing and wing
headforemost to the ground, his neck bet
headforemost to the ground his neck bet
are directly as a set or render recovery important